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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF COMMUNIST CHINA**

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### EDUCATIONAL AIMS

- A. Enlighten the Workers, Peasants, and the Masses
- B. Support Production and Reconstruction

## I. METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Reform the Educational System
1. Incorporate workers' and peasants' cadre schools and training classes into the regular school system
  2. Determine the place of the technical schools within the school system
  3. Incorporate industrial and agricultural leisure-time education into elementary education

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## DISCUSSION

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4. Adjust the number of school years and the teaching objectives of the various schools

a. Preschool education: nursery schools should take in children 3-7 years of age

b. Elementary education

(1) Elementary schools: Fix the number of years at 5, abolish the division into lower primary and higher primary schools, and fix the entrance age at 7

(2) Elementary schools for adults and young people

(a) Workers' and peasants' accelerated elementary schools with standards equivalent to the second or third grade of primary school

(b) Leisure-time elementary schools. The school determines the courses required for graduation

(c) Elementary literacy schools. Ungraded and no fixed number of school years

c. Secondary education

(1) Middle schools: Fix the number of years at 6, including 3 years for the junior middle school and 3 years for the senior middle school; fix the entrance age for junior middle schools at 12 years of age and for senior middle schools at 15

(2) Workers' and peasants' accelerated middle schools with a 3- to 4-year course to train industrial and agricultural cadres

(3) Leisure-time middle schools which are divided into the lower and higher levels, each consisting of 3-4 years of training for graduates from leisure-time elementary schools of junior middle schools

(4) Vocational middle schools

(a) Technical schools: Fix the number of years at 2-4 for graduates of junior middle schools

(b) Lower technical schools: Fix the number of years at 2-4 for graduates of primary schools

(c) Normal and nursery normal schools: Fix the number of years at 3 for graduates of junior middle schools

(d) Lower normal schools: Fix the number of years at 3-4 for graduates of primary schools

d. Higher education

(1) Colleges and professional schools: Fix the number of years at 3-5 for graduates of senior middle school

(2) Institutes for specialized study: Fix the number of years at 2-3 for graduates of senior middle schools

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(3) Specialized courses on college level: Set the number of years at 1-2 for graduates of senior middle schools

(4) College preparatory classes: For industrial and agricultural cadres, and students of Overseas Chinese and minority nationalities

B. Reform in Educational Administration

1. Abolish the separation of instruction and administration
2. Put into operation the system of the unification of instruction and administration

C. Reform the Content of Education and Effect Curriculum Reforms

1. Abolish the old curriculums
  - a. Primary and middle schools: Eliminate civics, boy scout activities, and teaching of San-min Chu-1.
  - b. Colleges: Discontinue the study of the old judicial codes and [KMT] party theory
2. Add new courses
  - a. Primary and middle schools: Add courses on political science and current events
  - b. Colleges: Add compulsory courses such as dialectical materialism, theory of new democracy, and the study of political economy
3. Re-edit all teaching materials
  - a. Primary and middle schools: Re-edit all textbooks
  - b. Colleges: Edit all lectures and college books

D. Reform Teaching Methods and Put Into Practice the Teaching Method of Combining Theory With Practice

1. Middle school and college methods
  - a. Use of scientific instruments, specimens, models, and charts
  - b. Experiment and practice during the regular session
  - c. Vacation field work
2. Primary school methods
  - a. Conversation
  - b. Storytelling
  - c. Field trips
  - d. Experiments and observations

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## 1. Teachers

- a. Accept Marxist-Leninist theories, and use Marxist-Leninist outlook and methods
- b. Confess and acknowledge past mistakes
- c. Join workers in ideological reform and establish workers' outlook
- d. Join political schools to receive training on rotation basis
- e. Join land-reform studies and indicate stand on class system

## 2. Students

- a. Put Marxism-Leninism into all textbooks
- b. Investigate class status of students
- c. Join various types of practical struggles

F. Develop the New Education

## 1. Elementary education: Accelerate the expansion of

- a. Primary schools
- b. Peasants and workers' leisure-time schools

## 2. Secondary education

a. General middle schools: Reorganize, stabilize, raise standards, and tentatively withhold further expansion, pending results of current studies on changing middle schools into technical schools

- b. Workers' and peasants' accelerated middle schools expand
- c. Normal schools: Reorganize, stabilize, and expand according to need
- d. Technical schools: Expand

## 3. Higher education

- a. General colleges and institutes for specialized study: Reorganize, raise standards, and tentatively withhold further expansion
- b. Higher technical schools: Expand in large numbers

II. OVER-ALL IMPLEMENTATIONA. Elementary Education

## 1. Nursery and elementary education

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## a. Important operations

- (1) Implement the policies of "The government provides and the people maintain" and "The people provide and the government maintains" and the policy of relying on the people to pay for the support of schools
- (2) Select adaptable types of teaching methods since equipment in rural primary schools is crude
- (3) Instigate primary students to comfort relatives of members of the armed forces and carry out the movement of "Each Person Does His Duty," during the spring holidays of 1952
- (4) Expand Young Pioneers (which has a total of 2 million members at present)

## b. Present statistics

- (1) Number of schools, over 440,000
- (2) Number of students, 37 million

## 2. Adult education

## a. Important operations

- (1) Organize, in plants and enterprises, a leisure-time educational program containing the following types of classes: general, middle grade, advance grade, training and study, and political
- (2) After the reorganization of the educational system, rapidly expand workers' and peasants' accelerated elementary schools and workers' and peasants' leisure-time elementary schools

## b. Number of students

- (1) Clerks and workers participating in leisure-time education, 1,780,000
- (2) Rural literacy classes total 290,000 and have an attendance of 25 million
- (3) Adults in ungraded schools, 11 million

B. Secondary Education

## 1. Important operations

- a. Gradually take over private and church schools and place them under public operation
- b. Promulgate the "Provisional Methods for the Subsidizing of Private Middle Schools," and "Methods for the Subsidizing of the Students' Tuition"
- c. Establish "Provisional Organizational Rules and Regulations for the Middle Schools" and institute them in 250 of the better schools on a trial basis
- d. Observe the provisional testing of the Soviet five-level system in the Dairen-Port Arthur area

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## 2. Current statistics

- a. Number of secondary technical schools, 547; number of students, 110,000
- b. Number of secondary normal schools, 605; number of students, 165,000
- c. Number of middle schools, 4,015; number of students, 1,290,000, of whom one fifth are senior middle school students
- d. Number of workers' and peasants' accelerated middle schools, about 40; number of students, 7,800. (Schools operated by the armed forces not included)

C. Higher Education

## 1. Important operations

- a. Organize the China People's University and admit industrial and farm youths for training to become high-level Communist cadres
- b. Select 100 teachers each from the fields of economics, finance, science, and engineering from various institutions of higher learning, and transfer them for further study into "key point schools" such as China People's University, Harbin Industrial College, and Peking Normal University
- c. Centralized assignment of college graduates. During the past 2 years, 80 percent of the 17,500 graduates were placed
- d. The preliminary phase in the relocation of colleges, such as moving or amalgamation, and the division of responsibilities, such as the separation of different schools and institutes, have been completed
- e. Since the Peiping-Tientsin area started the ideological reform movement, the college teachers throughout China have undergone indoctrination
- f. Transfer Communist cadres into the various educational institutions so that they can strengthen their leadership in administrative affairs and political education
- g. Establish more normal colleges in the administrative areas, provinces, and cities to train more middle-school teachers
- h. Persuade students in foreign countries to return to China, and send youths to study in the various Communist bloc countries
- i. Take over all church colleges within China

## 2. Present statistics

- a. Number of institutions, 195, including about 70 private schools
- b. Number of students, about 128,000

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